The Pyongyang Times

No. 32 (402) SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1972 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with the delegation of the National Front and Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen after reception

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives National Front and Government Delegation of PDRY

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on July 20 the National Front and Government Delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Comrade Abdul Fattah Ismail, Secretary General of the Central Committee of the National Front of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Member of the Presidential Council and President of the Presidium of the Provisional People's Supreme Council; and members of the delegation.

Comrade Kim Il, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK and First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; and Comrade Ho Dam, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Foreign Minister, were on hand.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial and friendly talk with the guests.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Arranges Luncheon in Honour of National Front and Government Delegation of PDRY

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a luncheon on July 20 in honour of the National Front and Government Delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen on a visit to our country.

Invited on the occasion were the head of the delegation Comrade Abdul Fattah Ismail, Secretary General of the Central Committee of the National Front of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Member of the Presidential Council and President of the Presidium of the Provisional People's Supreme Council, and members of the delegation.

Present there were Comrade Kim Il, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK and First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, and Comrade Ho Dam, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The luncheon proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with the Mayor of Niigata, Japan, after receiving him

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Mayor of Niigata, Japan

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on July 15 the Mayor of Niigata, Japan, on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were Kotaro Watanabe, Mayor of Niigata, Japan, and Kenichi Ichishima and Masao Ichioka accompanying him.

Comrade Kim Jung Rin; and Kang Hui Won, Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee; and Yun Gi Bok, Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Assembly and Vice-Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, were on hand.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial and friendly talk with the guests.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Gives Luncheon in Honour of Mayor of Niigata, Japan

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a luncheon on July 15 in honour of the Mayor of Niigata, Japan, on a visit to our country.

Kotaro Watanabe, Mayor of Niigata, Japan, and Kenichi Ichishima and Masao Ichioka accompanying him were invited there.

Comrade Kim Jung Rin; and Kang Hui Won, Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee; and Yun Gi Bok, Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Assembly and Vice-Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, were present there.

The luncheon proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

"KIM IL SUNG: Biography" (Vol. I) Published in Spanish in Chile

The "Kim Il Sung: Biography" (Vol. I), a record of the history of the glorious and brilliant revolutionary activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot, national hero and great Leader of the revolution, was published in Spanish in Chile, according to a report from Santiago.

The Spanish edition of the "Kim Il Sung: Biography" (Vol. I) published by the Chile-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture tells about the revolutionary family of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, and his childhood and boyhood and early revolutionary activities and the course of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle and his triumphant return to the homeland.

Respectfully printed on the front page of the book is a portrait of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Seen on the front cover are the words: "In Celebration of the 60th Birthday of Comrade Kim Il Sung." The book has a number of photographs showing the revolutionary activities of the great Leader.

A chronological table of his major revolutionary activities is given in the last several pages.

The Chile-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture contributed a preface to this book.

In the preface the Association recalled that over the last decade it has carried on the work of distributing the Spanish translation of "Selected Works of Kim Il Sung" (Vol. I and II) and his other important works in Chile and other Latin American countries.

It stressed:

Premier Kim Il Sung is widely known in Chile and other countries on this continent as one of the most prominent political figures of the present times, an outstanding theoretician of the international communist movement and the indomitable guide and organizer of the Korean people and an illustrious statesman.

The Association endeavoured to bring out the "Kim Il Sung: Biography" (Vol. I) on April 15, deeming it an expression of the most ardent loyalty to him to translate and publish the book, on the occasion of his 60th birthday, the preface said.

Noting that the printing of the biography of Premier Kim Il Sung is of great importance in Chile and other countries of Latin America, the preface stressed: Many works of Premier Kim Il Sung widely distributed in Chile and other countries give clear-cut answers to a number of questions raised by people, research workers and political leaders of these countries.

TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, sent telegrams of greetings respectively to Comrade **Edward Gierek**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Comrade **Henryk Jablonski**, President of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, and Comrade **Piotr Jaroszewicz**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR, on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the resurrection of Poland, a national holiday of the Polish people, and to Comrade **Y. Tsedenbal**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, and Comrade **S. Luvsan**, First Vice-President of the Presidium of the Grand People's Hural of the MPR, on the occasion of the 51st anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution, a national holiday of the Mongolian people.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Comrade **Nicolae Ceausescu**, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Romanian Socialist Republic, upon the publication of the July 4 joint statement of the north and the south based on the three principles of the country's reunification.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received telegrams of greetings respectively from **Salvador Allende Gossens**, President of the Republic of Chile, and from **Hafez Al-Assad**, Secretary General of the Arab Baath Socialist Party and President of the Syrian Arab Republic, upon the announcement of the north-south joint statement for achieving the independent, peaceful reunification without any interference from outside forces.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, received a telegram from Comrade **Nguyen Huu Tho**, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, and Comrade **Huynh Tan Phat**, President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, on the "month of anti-U.S. joint struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army from south Korea."

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent messages of greetings respectively to **Ahmad Hassan Al-bakr**, President of the Republic of Iraq, on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the July 17 Revolution of Iraq, and to **Anwar El Sadat**, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the July 23 Revolution, a national holiday of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

✦ **The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** sent telegrams of greetings respectively to **the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party** on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of its founding, and to the 3rd Congress of the Reunion Communist Party.

The PDRY National Front and Government Delegation Visits Our Country

The delegation of the National Front and Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen visited our country from July 17 to 23 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Arrival

The delegation of the National Front and Government of the PDRY arrived in Pyongyang on July 17 by special plane.

The delegation consists of its head Comrade Abdul Fattah Ismail, Secretary General of the Central Committee of the PDRY National Front, Member of the Presidential Council and President of the Presidium of the Provisional People's Supreme Council; and its members Abdul Aziz Abdul Walli, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of CC of the PDRY National Front and Minister of State for the Affairs of the Council of Ministers; Ali Salem Al-A'war, Member of the CC of the National Front and its Secretary of Foreign Relations; Major Ahmed Saleh Hajeb, Military Adviser to the Premier; Abdulla Hasson Al-Alem, Director of Economic Department of the Foreign Ministry; and Mohammed Abdo Sindi, Director of Protocol of the Office of the Premier.

Respectfully set up in the centre of the airport was a portrait of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Also seen there were the portraits of Comrade Salem Ruhaya Ali, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and Comrade Abdul Fattah Ismail, head of the delegation.

Present at the airport were Comrade Kim Il, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK and First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Comrade General O Jin U, Member of the Political Committee of the CC of the WPK, Secretary of the CC of the WPK and Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army; Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee of the CC of the WPK and Secretary of the CC of the WPK; Comrade Chong Jun Taek, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the CC of the WPK and Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Ho Dam, Minister of the Foreign Affairs, and Kim Yong Nam, First Vice-Director of the International Department of the CC of the WPK, who are Members of the CC of the WPK, and other responsible functionaries of the Party and government organs and social organizations.

Diplomatic envoys of various countries to our country and students of Democratic Yemen in Pyongyang were also out at the airport.

At 11 a.m. the guests alighted from the plane to the strains of the welcome music.

Comrade Kim Il and other leading cadres of the Party and Government exchanged firm handshakes with Comrade Abdul Fattah Ismail and members of his delegation.

A welcome ceremony was held

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The delegation of the National Front and Government of the PDRY arrives in Pyongyang tor a visit to our country

Glorious Land Pervaded with Noble Will of Great Mother

Visit to Chilgol, Historic Site of Revolution

On the eve of the 40th anniversary of the passing away on July 31 of Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, the great mother of Korea, who gave birth to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and brought him up, I paid a visit to her birthplace at Chilgol, Mangyongdae District.

At the outskirt of the village stands a straw-thatched house where Mrs. Kang Ban Sok was born and lived until she was married to Mr. Kim Hyong Jik in 1908. Comrade Kim Il Sung was also in the house from 1923 to 1925, attending the Changdok School located nearby.

Together with many other visitors I halted before her bronze statue in front of the house and paid a silent tribute, reverently looking back upon the brilliant career of Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, an ardent revolutionary who had dedicated her all to the struggle for the independence of the homeland and freedom and liberation of the people.

After a short while we proceeded to the house where she was born.

In this tiny, straw-thatched house were preserved intact the relics showing the traces of the life of her family which, though poor, had been highly respected by everyone for their noble principle and morality.

The hand loom on which she used to work, teaching herself with a text-board hung on it, the glossy dishes, bowls and cooking pots she had used for her kitchen work until she got married— all these things eloquently spoke of her industry and noble character.

Her father Mr. Kang Don Uk had led the March One Popular Uprising against the Japanese imperialists in that locality and devoted all his life to the cause of national independence and the education of the younger generation, and her elder brother Kang Jin Sok had waged the revolutionary struggle for the liberation of the country and died after nearly 14 years of imprisonment. Looking up at their portraits hung in the room, I could not suppress deep regard for this patriotic and progressive family.

I then entered the museum. I felt something warm in my heart while tracing back the resplendent life and activities of Mrs. Kang Ban Sok who had struggled despite all difficulties and ordeals, as devoted wife of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, the outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement, as mother of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and as ardent revolutionary fighter herself.

A guide told us an impressive story how filially she was devoted to her parents-in-law and how she always guaranteed the harmony of her family and neighbourhood as well, through the influence of her noble womanly character and high virtues. We were also shown various materials concerning her life and struggle.

...When you get back to Mangyongdae, you must learn about Korea as your father told you to do.... And you must clearly see the miseries and sufferings of all the fathers and mothers of Korea as well as those of your grandfather and grandmother back at Mangyongdae....

This is what Mrs. Kang Ban Sok said to Comrade Kim Il Sung who was departing for the homeland in January 1923 in order to learn and know more about the realities of Korea groaning under the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism.

Reading the reminiscence of an eyewitness, I could see the image of the mother who saw off her son, adjusting his cap and fastening his overcoat fluttering in the icy wind of the severe winter of Northeast China.

I was also deeply moved to reflect on the story about the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung we had just heard at the Changdok School, where he, having come a long way of thousand *ri* for education, learned the Korean language, history and culture, nurturing his great patriotic idea of liberating the fatherland, true to the earnest instructions of his parents.

Indeed, Mrs. Kang Ban Sok was the great mother of Korea, who had made every sincere effort to bring up her son to be a peerless patriot and national hero; she was a staunch Communist who helped in every way the revolutionary activities of the Leader and his comrades-in-arms at the risk of her life.

She carried weapons and distributed the newspaper **Saenal**, breaking through the strict enemy cordon. Even at the last moment of her life when she was ill in bed, she encouraged her son to part with her in the cause of the revolution. She even put the tress of her hair on the sole of his shoes lest his feet freeze on his long way of battle.

With a warm feeling of reverence for the mother I halted for a long time in front of an oil painting hung on the wall of the museum.

Mrs. Kang Ban Sok is educating Women's Association members in patriotism to oppose Japanese imperialism, looking forward to a liberated country free from exploitation and oppression.

Every face of the women around her listening to her instructions is overflowing with a strong faith in the victory of the struggle for the liberation of the country and for their own social and class emancipation.

The historical exhibits along with the oil painting vividly showed the fact that Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, as outstanding leader of the women's communist movement in our country, had formed the Anti-Japanese Women's Association, the first Marxist-Leninist revolutionary organization of Korean women, in December 1926 and made immortal achievements in the advancement of the Korean revolution and women's movement, with the active assistance of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Through the reminiscences of the then Women's Association members and photos I could have a comprehensive idea of the valiant activities of Mrs. Kang Ban Sok who, shouldering the heavy responsibility as Chairman of the Association, awakened its members and other women to national and class conciousness through night school education, explanation and persuasion, anti-illiteracy campaigns and various other ways and means, and aroused them to the struggle against the Japanese imperialists and their stooges.

With the active guidance and assistance of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, she pioneered a new path for the women's communist movement, a path unique in history, and led the women's movement in our country along the most correct road, the road of victory and glory.

However, she died at the premature age of 40, from her illness caused by the malignant persecution by the Japanese imperialists during her arduous struggle, before seeing the liberation of the homeland for which she had so ardently aspired.

We came out of the museum and stood again before her statue with an irresistible emotion of sympathy.

"If she were alive, she would be eighty years old. To our regret, however, she is not with us now. How much she would be delighted if she saw our people and women leading a happy and worthwhile life under the warm care of the Leader!"

This was the unanimous feeling expressed by the visitors from far-off places in North and South Hamgyong Provinces, North and South Hwanghae Provinces and the women from the capital, when they laid fragrant wreaths before the statue as a tribute of respect to the mother.

All the faces of the visitors were ablaze with a burning determination to learn from the example of Korea's great mother Mrs. Kang Ban Sok and to dedicate their lives to the revolutionary cause just as she had done in the struggle for a new world free from exploitation and oppression.

Her noble revolutionary spirit and immortal exploits will shine forever in the hearts of our people like sparkling stars.

Hong Rae Hui

Working people from various paris visit Chilgol, the historic site, where Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, mother of Korea, was born

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at the airport. The national anthem of Democratic Yemen and the Patriotic Song of our country were solemnly played.

Comrade Abdul Fattah Ismail in company with Comrade Kim Il reviewed a guard of honour.

The crowds warmly welcomed the guests.

Banquet

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Cabinet of the DPRK arranged a banquet in honour of the delegation at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on July 17.

Present there was Comrade Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly.

At the banquet Comrade Kim Il and Comrade Abdul Fattah Ismail made speeches.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere from the beginning to the end.

Courtesy Call

The members of the PDRY National Front and Government delegation led by Comrade Abdul Fattah Ismail paid a courtesy call on Comrade Kim Il on July 17.

Comrade Kim Il had a friendly talk with the guests.

Talks

The talks was held in Pyongyang on July 18 between the delegations of the Party and Government of our country and the National Front and Government of the PDRY.

Present from our side were Comrade Kim Il, Member of the Political Committee of the CC of the WPK, Secretary of the CC of the WPK and First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, and other members of the delegation and from the side of the PDRY were Comrade Abdul Fattah Ismail, Secretary General of the CC of the PDRY National Front, Member of the Presidential Council and President of the Presidium of the Provisional People's Supreme Council, and other members of the delegation.

The talks proceeded in a friendly and comradely atmosphere and a complete unanimity of views were reached on all the questions discussed.

Return Call

Comrade Kim Il paid a return call on the members of the delegation of the National Front and Government of the PDRY on July 18.

Comrade Kim Il had a friendly talk with the guests.

That evening the guests saw the revolutionary opera "The Sea of Blood" based on the immortal classical masterpiece "The Sea of Blood" at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre.

Visit to Historic Mangyongdae

A party of the delegation of the National Front and Government of the PDRY visited on July 18 Mangyongdae, the cradle-land of revolution.

The guests were accompanied by Comrade Chong Jun Taek.

They saw the revolutionary house where the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was born and spent his childhood and looked around the historic sites that tell the laudable anecdotes about his fostering the great revolutionary spirit.

Then they inspected the Red Flag Mangyongdae Revolution School, where a ceremony was held in honour of the guests.

Local Tour

The PDRY National Front and Government delegation set out on a local tour by special train and arrived in Hamhung, an industrial city of our country, on July 19.

Respectfully put up in the compound of the railway station was a portrait of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Also seen there were portraits of Comrade Salem Rubaya Ali, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and Comrade Abdul Fattah Ismail, head of the delegation.

Comrade Kim Il accompanied the guests.

The guests were warmly met at the railway station by leading cadres of the South Hamgyong Province.

More than 100,000 Hamhung citizens warmly welcomed the guests, overwhelmed with a feeling of friendship.

A grand mass rally was held in welcome of the guests in the Hamhung square that day.

Kim Se Bong, Chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee, and Abdul Fattah Ismail, head of the delegation, made speeches at the rally.

Guests visited the February 8 Vinalon Factory and the Chollima Ryongsong Machine Plant on the same day.

The South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee arranged a banquet in honour of the guests.

Mass Meeting Held in Pyongyang

A mass meeting was held at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in Pyongyang on July 21 in welcome of the PDRY National Front and Government delegation.

Respectfully placed on the platform was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people.

Also put up there were portraits of Comrade Salem Rubaya Ali, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and Comrade Abdul Fattah Ismail, head of the delegation.

Present there with working people in the city were Comrades Kim Il and Chong Jun Taek, and other responsible functionaries of the Party and government organs, working people's organizations and the press and generals of the Korean People's Army.

Invited there were the members of the PDRY National Front and Government delegation and its entourage.

Also invited there were students of Democratic Yemen in our country.

When the guests took the tribune to the strains of welcome music, the attendants welcomed them with warm applause.

The band struck up the national anthem of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Patriotic Song of our country when the meeting was declared open.

Kang Song San, Chief Secretary of the Pyongyang City Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, spoke at the rally.

The Korean people highly appreciate the fact that the Government and people of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen have stubbornly been struggling to build a prosperous independent sovereign state by displaying unflinching revolutionary spirit, and warmly and heartily congratulate them on all their successes, the speaker noted, and stressed: Our people will, in the future too, as in the past, firmly stand on the side of the people of Democratic Yemen and advance hand in hand with them for ever in the struggle for building a new society against imperialism and colonialism.

After concluding his speech, Chief Secretary Kang Song San conveyed a silk banner in the name of the meeting to Abdul Fattah Ismail, head of the delegation.

Then Comrade Abdul Fattah Ismail took the floor amid warm applause of the attendents.

He emphasized in his speech that he warmly congratulated the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people on all the victories and successes they scored under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and that the revolutionary experiences of the Korean people firmly convinced the people of Democratic Yemen of victory in their revolutionary struggle.

The mass rally closed with the playing of the Patriotic Song of our country and the national anthem of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

An acrobatic performance was given at the Pyongyang Acrobatic Theatre in welcome of the guests that day.

Earlier, a combined performance was given in honour of the guests by the art circles of the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace at its theatre on the evening of July 20.

Banquet Arraged by Head of Delegation

The head of the PDRY National Front and Government delegation arranged a banquet on the evening of July 22 in connection with the visit of his delegation to our country.

Invited to the banquet were leading cadres of the Party and Government of our country and other personages concerned.

Comrade Abdul Fattah Ismail and Comrade Kim Il spoke at the banquet.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere from the beginning to the end.

On the same day the guests visited the Institute of National Economy.

Departure

The PDRY National Front and Government delegation headed by Comrade Abdul Fattah Ismail, Secretary General of the Central Committee of the National Front, Member of the Presidential Council and President of the Presidium of the Provisional People's Supreme Council, of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, left Pyongyang by special plane on July 23.

Respectfully set up at the centre of the airport was the portrait of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Also seen there were portraits of Comrade Salem Rubaya Ali, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and Comrade Abdul Fattah Ismail, head of the delegation.

Comrades Kim Il, Chong Jun Taek and Yang Hyong Sop and other responsible cadres of the Party and government organs and working people's organizations saw off the guests.

Diplomatic representatives of foreign countries and students of Democratic Yemen staying in our country saw off the delegation.

A farewell ceremony was held at the airport.

Many working people came out to see off the guests and sincerely wished them bon voyage, waving the bouquets.

To Solve the Question of Reunification Independently, Free from Outside Forces Constitutes Fundamental Principle of National Reunification

In his recent speeches and teachings Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, clarified again the line of reunification and the ways for its implementation invariably maintained by our Party and the Government. In particular he put forward the three principles of solving the question of reunification independently on the principle of national self-determination rejecting the interference of outside forces, of promoting great national unity transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and social system and of reunifying the country peacefully without recourse to arms against the other side. This was clearly defined in the joint statement of the north and the south.

The principle of achieving reunification independently free from reliance on outside forces or from foreign interference as clearly stipulated in the north-south joint statement is a fundamental principle which constitutes the cornerstone and the core in the solution of the question of reunification.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader taught:

"The consistent stand of our Party and the Government of the Republic is to solve the Korean question by the efforts of the Koreans themselves under all circumstances. In other words, it is to reunify the country independently without interference of any outside force."

And, he said:

"The Korean question must be solved by the Koreans themselves on the principle of national self-determination without any foreign interference. Only then can the reunification of our country be achieved peacefully." ("Talk to Correspondents of U.S. Newspaper **The New York Times**," Eng. ed., p. 10.)

The principle of settling the question of reunification independently on the principle of national self-determination without any foreign interference is an embodiment of the great *Juche* idea in the solution of the question of reunification.

As the Leader said, establishing *Juche* means having the attitude of master towards the revolution and construction in one's own country. In other words, it means embodying the independent and creative spirit of solving all questions arising in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work from the independent and creative stands and mainly on their own strength and in conformity with the actual condition of one's own country.

The independent stand, independence, constitutes the essential content of the *Juche* idea. To adhere to the independent stand means holding fast to the stand of rejecting reliance on others and using one's own brains, believing in one's own strength and displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and thus solving one's own problems for oneself on one's own responsibility under all circumstances. Political independence is the first criterion of a sovereign and independent state.

To maintain the principle of independence in solving the reunification problem means, first of all, settling the question of reunification on the principle of national self-determination.

No one but the Koreans, the masters, can solve the question of reunification, an internal affair of our nation; it is unthinkable that any outside force will provide us with a reunified country.

The whole course of human history clearly shows that the imperialists make no scruple to sacrifice others to attain the aim of their imperialist aggression.

The principle of reunifying the country independently is a principle consistently maintained by our Party and the Government of the Republic.

Ever since the country's division, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has always given deep attention to the solution of the question of reunification, set forth the most correct line and ways for reunifying the country independently by the united efforts of our nation and made every effort to put it into effect.

Particularly in recent years, that is, in his historic speech on August 6 last year, which is widely known, in his New Year address this year and in a number of his talks with foreign journalists, the Leader repeatedly manifested the principle of independent, peaceful reunification and the line of reunification and the ways for its implementation, invariably maintained by our Party and Government.

The embodiment in the north-south joint statement of the three principles of national reunification including the principle of independence laid down by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung demonstrates the correctness and invincible vitality of the line of independent, peaceful reunification followed by our Party based on the *Juche* idea of the Leader.

The principle of solving the question of national reunification independently as clarified in the north-south joint statement is the rightest one which most correctly reflects the demand of the development of the reality and the burning desire of our people and fully conforms to the aspiration and interests of the nation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, instructed:

"This stand of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the reunification of the country reflects the interests of the whole nation and the will of the entire Korean people." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. III, Eng. ed., p. 409.)

Reunifying the country is a vital demand of our nation to put an end to the catastrophic partition of the country, restore the lost territory and people from foreign imperialist aggressors and achieve complete independence of the country.

The principle of independence is the rightest one that correctly reflects the demand of the times and the vital requirements of our people and also is based on the correct calculation of the realistic possibility for its realization, and it fully guarantees the future development of our nation.

The history of the Korean national liberation struggle against the invasion of Korea by the U.S. imperialists and against the occupation of Korea by the Japanese imperialists and, especially, the history of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and led by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, clearly show that we are a resourceful people who can defeat any aggressors, defend the dignity of the nation and win the freedom and independence of the country.

After liberation, the working people in the northern half of the Republic, through their devoted labour under the wise leadership of the Party and the Leader, have built powerful bases of heavy industry with the machine building industry as the core and laid a firm foundation of the independent national economy. We have also many national technical cadres and have accumulated rich experiences in economic construction. All the successes and experiences we have gained in the development of the economy and science and technology are valuable assets for exploiting the natural resources of our country in a uniform way, building the economy freely and making our country rich and powerful.

When our country is reunified on the principle of independence, we can develop the national economy by uniting the efforts and talents of the entire Korean people and exploiting the resources of the country in a uniform way, and build a new, prosperous Korea, a land of happiness for the people.

When the economic and cultural exchange is conducted extensively between the north and the south and people visit each other freely, we can develop science, culture, arts, physical culture and all other domains on a nation-wide scale, on a wholesome basis and freely.

Then, ours will be a big country with a population of some 50 millions as rich and strong as any other nations, and we will be able to live peacefully together with other peoples of the world on the principle of equality and mutual respect.

In order to reunify the country on the principle of independence, we must, first and foremost, reject reliance on and interference of outside forces and compel the U.S. imperialist aggressor army in the cloak of the "UN forces" to pull out of south Korea unconditionally.

And, at the same time, the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" must be dissolved at once.

And the Japanese militarists' manoeuvres for reinvasion of south Korea must be checked and frustrated.

In order to achieve an independent, peaceful reunification of the country all the patriotic forces of our nation must unite.

When all the patriotic forces in north and south Korea firmly unite in our struggle, we shall surely be able to reject the interference of outside forces of aggression and accomplish the historic cause of national reunification.

Today our people are vigorously fighting to achieve a complete independence and democratic development of the country and attain independent, peaceful national reunification following the banner of independence upheld by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

The Korean people will certainly reunify the country independently relying on the united strength of our nation.

Kim Myong Suk

Comrade KIM IL SUNG Is the Ever-Victorious Iron-Willed Brilliant Commander Who Defeated Two Imperialisms in One Generation

Repercussion of the World People

Today the world revolutionary people and foreign publications bestow praise on the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung, who defeated two imperialisms in one generation. Highly extolling him as "the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander" and "the military strategist-genius," they express infinite respect and reverence for him.

The Nepalese paper **Pasa Patrika** pointed out:

"Comrade Kim Il Sung who was born in a revolutionary family embarked on the road of revolution in his early years, founded the glorious Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army in 1932 and led the 15-year-long arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory and at last crushed Japanese imperialism and restored the fatherland."

A revolutionary fighter of Zimbabwe said:

"Thanks to the intelligent perspicacity of Premier Kim Il Sung who scientifically foresaw the distant future of the Korean revolution and judged all matters from the revolutionary stand of believing in one's own strength and relying on it and to his firm revolutionary will, correct strategy and tactics and seasoned leadership, the Korean revolutionaries could inflict reverses upon the Japanese imperialist aggressors who had boasted of their 'crack units' and they could win every battle.

"We have clearly realized through Korea's experience how important it is to establish *Juche* in the revolutionary struggle."

A letter to the Leader from the members of a "Study Group of the Works of Premier Kim Il Sung" in Africa reads:

"By virtue of the brilliant art of leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, the Korean People's Army, which was only two years old since its birth, could force the U.S. imperialists to kneel down at Panmunjom and inflict an eternally irretrievable, shameful defeat on them, though they had bragged of being 'ever-victorious' in the 100 years of their war history and unleashed the aggressive war in an attempt to swallow up the whole of Korea, and could give them successive strong blows—the capture of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship 'Pueblo,' shooting down of the espionage plane 'EC-121' and so on.

"We say in one voice: This is possible because Korea is led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the unrivalled Leader in history who liberated the country by waging the 15-year-long arduous armed struggle against the Japanese imperialists, the formidable enemy, and who is the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, military strategist-genius and great, outstanding genius of revolution.

"The 40-odd-year history of the revolutionary activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, is a most glorious history of struggle in which he beat back the strongest imperialists, leading the people under the banner of the great *Juche* idea, an invincible idea of the revolution, and is a history of shining victories.

"We could clearly understand this from the victories in the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the Fatherland Liberation War."

A fighter of the Arab Republic of Egypt said:

"Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution and strategist-genius, defeated U.S. imperialism, the most atrocious enemy of the world people, through his *Juche*-motivated, original stratagy—an original strategy and tactics which no military strategist in the world had ever mapped out. This wrote the most brilliant page in the history of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle of the world revolutionary people.

"Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, is widely known to the world as a military strategist-genius who maintains the position of *Juche* and displays originality."

Daniel Kuapo, Second Deputy General Secretary of the People's Ideology Party of Equatorial Guinea, stressed:

"The victory of the Korean people who fought down the U.S. imperialist aggressors is absolutely inconceivable apart from the outstanding strategy and tactics and great leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

"That is why the world revolutionary people and progressive personages today highly eulogize Comrade Kim Il Sung who led the Korean war to victory defeating U.S. imperialism, the sworn enemy of the world people. They call him 'the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander,' 'the military strategist-genius,' 'the symbol of the victory of the anti-imperialist struggle' and 'the incarnation of intrepidity'."

Great Honour and Happiness Bestowed on Me in the Bosom of the Motherland

Immeasurably warm and grateful is the bosom of the fatherly Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.

I found it terribly hard to make a living in Japan, but now I am enjoying an unimaginably happy and worthwhile life in the infinitely tender bosom of the fatherly Leader.

It was in July 1961, 11 years ago, that I returned to the longed-for beloved homeland with my children and was embraced to the bosom of the fatherly Leader.

Before our return home, we lived in Kokura of Kyushu, Japan. There I did ragpicking together with my husband and we underwent much difficulty to eke out a bare existence. In this course, my husband fell ill and died in July 1960 full of resentment, unable to receive a proper medical treatment.

"Mind you, dear, return to the homeland with our children. There is the Leader for us, so we have nothing to worry about. Remember, you have got to be embraced to the bosom of the Leader." It was the dying wish of my husband.

I was left with the 14-year-old eldest daughter and four little ones to support.

The druggery of both of us, my husband and me, could hardly earn a livelihood. Now that my husband was gone, our hardships of living baffled all descriptions. My children had to give up schooling halfway to help their mother in ragpicking. After having such a hard time, we returned home in July 1961.

Frankly speaking, I was not free from worries around the time of my homecoming. Even after getting aboard the repatriation ship, I thought to myself — what kind of job can I take up back in the homeland and how can I, a woman, bring up my five children all by myself though they say the socialist system is so excellent. This weighed heavily on my mind.

But I found that our country under the guidance of the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung is incredibly wonderful. We were accorded the honour of settling down in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution.

A few days after my arrival in Pyongyang, I was shown into a flat meant for us, by one of the functionaries taking care of the life of returnees.

It was a very nice flat in a good apartment house which stood in the main street of the city. It had two rooms with hot-water-heated floors plus a kitchen, a toilet and a shower room. So, a thought flashed across my mind that a flat of that sort was too much for "the poor folks" like us. I was quite bewildered.

When I come to think of this now, I cannot help laughing at myself, but until then I was a stranger to the socialist system of our country. I was preoccupied with the thought that a high rate of "rent" would have to be paid on such a nice flat. I said to the personage who acted as our guide that we were not in a position to live in a flat like that and pleaded with him for a one-roomed smaller flat. He told me laughingly that the word "rent" went into the limbo of oblivion already in our country, and so I needed not mind it. Then he added that those who had been troubled with housing in Japan like myself should live in such a house.

The following day. To take employment I visited the organ concerned. There I was asked what kind of job I wanted. I said in reply that I was an illiterate and what I did in Japan for a long time was ragpicking. Accordingly, I added, that sort of work would do for me.

But the functionaries of the organ allocated me to the Clothing Institute, as a sewing worker, encouraging me to study hard to do away with illiteracy.

The question of education of my children was raised then. At that time I expressed my intention not to send Nam Sun, the 15-year-old eldest daughter, to school, because I thought that only when she and me worked together, would it be possible for us to get along. They even let her receive school education, saying that in our country one would not have any worries about life, if one worked hard and that school expense, too, was out of question.

Nor was that all. Some time after I started to work, the Party sent me to the Commercial School. I had nothing to worry about in my life, because I was paid as much monthly wage as on the job, while attending the school.

Wonderful things took place one after another as if in a dream. True, one can hardly find anywhere else so wonderful a society as ours.

I do not know how many times I was moved to tears by the fatherly Leader's favour higher than the mountain and deeper than the sea after my return home.

It was at the age of 32 that I went to school for the first time in my life, with a student bag in my hand. That night the bitter memories of my childhood came back to my mind — I had served as a baby tender for a landlord since I was seven years old and schooling was inconceivable to me, for my father did charcoal making in an out-of-the-way mountain village after crossing over to Japan.

Now I, a mother with five children, attended the school when I turned 32. Such is rarely to be seen anywhere else in the world. This is exactly the socialist system established by the respected and beloved Leader for the people. Seized with this thought, I could not keep back warm tears of gratitude to the Leader for his great favour.

It gives me the greatest pleasure to see my children who have grown and are growing creditably in the bosom of the Leader.

Nam Sun, the eldest daughter, who left the school halfway after the death of her father to help me in ragpicking, resumed her study on her return home. She graduated from the Fine Arts College and now works as a researcher at the Embroidery Institute. The second daughter, Kyong Sun, was through with a higher medical school and is now an assistant doctor at a hospital. The third one, Hyang Sun, is a college student who receives state stipend every month. Yong Il, my son, finished the course of a higher technical school and volunteered for service in the People's Army, with a rifle in hand, firmly determined to defend the Party and the Leader with his life and safeguard the excellent socialist system from the encroachment of the enemy. Kwang Ja, the youngest daughter, now attends a middle school.

While in Japan I lived from hand to mouth, doing ragpicking. But today I am leading a most hopeful and happy life as a revolutionary fighter of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the greatest fatherly Leader in the world, as a full-fledged citizen of the socialist fatherland and as a member of the working class of heroic Korea and working with might and main to add lustre to the honour bestowed on me.

I am now mother of a serviceman of the heroic Korean People's Army and mother of researcher, assistant doctor, college student and middle school girl.

There is nothing more honourable and happier than this!

Marshal Kim Il Sung, the benevolent father of the Korean people and the great Leader of revolution, taught: **"As those struggling for revolution, we should always live in a revolutionary trait of life. All our Party members and working people should continue to struggle in a strained and mobilized posture and dash forward at a faster tempo, with great hope for a brighter morrow and confidence in victory, to carry out the militant tasks set forth by the Party Congress."**

I am filled with an adamant resolve to give myself, body and soul, to the struggle for the creditable fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan so as to live up to the high favour of the Leader, bearing his teaching in my mind.

Kwon Gwi Bun
Sewing Worker
Pyongyang Clothing Institute

Indomitable Will and Noble Patriotism Carried Forward

At Comrade Kim Myong Sok's Twice Red Banner Unit, KPA

"Another fine tradition of the anti-Japanese guerilla struggle is that of their fighting spirit in overcoming difficulties. The anti-Japanese guerillas waged arduous struggles for the victory of the revolution, for the liberation of the fatherland."

These words of the parental Leader refer to an important aspect of our Party's glorious revolutionary traditions created by him during the arduous battle against Japan.

Recently we paid a visit to Comrade Kim Myong Sok's Twice Red Banner Unit, the Korean People's Army.

We could see how the veterans carried forward during the Fatherland Liberation War the indomitable revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners infinitely loyal to the Leader and how their meritorious services are inspiring the young soldiers now.

The unit's commander Comrade Kim Myong Sok told us about the immortal feats performed by our soldiers in the battle on Height 351 during the Fatherland Liberation War:

Height 351 held by the enemy at that time was highly important from a tactical point of view for the friendly army also. The enemy said that he would "never give up the height even if we surrender Seoul," boasting that the height was "impregnable" and that it was "a point of no return."

But this was a mere sleep-talk. On June 2, 1953 an assault was made on the height. The battle was unprecedented in the world history of war.

That night our heroes had an open general Party meeting in the tunnel of an unnamed hill north of Height 351.

In his speech Comrade Kim In Taek volunteered for a breakthrough mission. Then Comrade Kim Ryong Taek expressed his burning determination to dedicate his life to the fight for the Party and the Leader.

The meeting assigned squad leader Li Jong Su to the task of putting up the flag of the Republic on the top of the height.

Our soldiers launched the attack. Their spirits were sky-high, their young hearts burning with boundless loyalty to the Party and the Leader.

The unit which was moving forward to the height in the rain of enemy shells was checked by barbed-wire entanglements.

The enemy lost no time in concentrating heavier fire. At this critical moment, Comrade Kang Je Sin, a Democratic Youth League member, dashed forward like a tiger and hurled himself over the entanglements, shouting "Comrades, step on my back and go ahead!" His comrades hesitated.

"Don't hesitate, Comrades! Destroy the enemy on the hill and put up the flag of the Republic, quick...."

His words set their hearts afire. They resumed their onslaught, stepping over the back of their comrade.

When the assaulting company got half way to the hilltop, an enemy pillbox, undetected until then, opened a fierce fire all of a sudden.

Tense seconds followed. Suddenly a warrior pressed forward defying the fire, with a grim resolve. He was Comrade Kim Ryong Taek, the second to silence the enemy machine gun in that battle by throwing himself on the opening of the pillbox. "Comrades, charge forward!" he shouted and then muzzled the enemy machine gun with his burning heart.

Now, the height echoed with the shouts of "manse!" It was captured in a matter of fifteen minutes by the heroic fighters of the unit.

The blue and red flag of the Republic fluttered on the top of the hill. "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" shouted the men at the top of their voices, embracing with each other.

The battle story was still going on, when a young soldier who had been listening with us rose to his feet and said:

"I have never seen my father. Before I was born, he had died in the battle against the enemy. As a soldier in arms, I cannot but feel a surging hatred for the enemy. I am strongly resolved to dedicate all my life to the Party and the Leader, just as those heroes who inherited the indomitable fighting spirit of the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters and devoted their precious lives to the Party, the Leader and the fatherland that were dearer than their own lives.

As long as the enemy stays on in this land, I will firmly hold my gun and fulfil my military duties with credit to be the true soldier of the Leader." This is not the determination of this man alone.

The KPA men have a break

That afternoon we saw their combat training. The training fully proved their resolve to become soldiers who are immensely loyal to the Leader and a match for a hundred enemies.

With a deep hatred for the enemy, they swiftly conquered a rugged hill, destroying scores of simulated American soldiers, tanks and pillboxes at a stroke.

Commander Kim Myong Sok commented that the training was a great success and said that they were fully ready to annihilate the U.S. imperialist aggressors, if they continue with their reckless acts to provoke another aggressive war in our country instead of drawing lessons from their shameful defeat in the Korean war.

Kim Yun Sik

The U.S. Imperialists Must Remember the Lesson of History

Li Du Ik,
Colonel General of the Korean People's Army

Ninteen years ago, on July 27, 1953, the U.S. imperialists who had unleashed the war of aggression in Korea, bent their knees to the Korean people because of the latter's heroic struggle and signed the instrument of surrender. This was the bitterest defeat they had ever suffered in their history.

With the aim to occupy the whole of Korea and, further, invade the rest of Asia, the U.S. imperialists threw into the Korean front huge armed forces more than two million strong, including their own forces and the mercenaries of 15 satellite nations and the south Korean "ROK army," plus large quantities of weapons and equipment, and even resorted to the most atrocious and savage methods of warfare history had ever witnessed.

The enemy totally miscalculated, however. Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding military strategist and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, the Korean people rose as one in the sacred battle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and destroyed them by the heroic struggle, thus winning a great victory.

Our historic victory in the Fatherland Liberation War fully demonstrated the monolithic, politico-ideological unity of our people rallied firmly around the Party and the Leader, it graphically showed that no force can ever subdue a people who are determined to shape their own destiny and fight for the freedom, independence and progress of their country under the guidance of a wise leader.

By winning the great war victory, our people humiliated the U.S. imperialists who had boasted of their "greatest power" in the world, shattered the myth of their "mightiness" to smithereens and started them on the decline. This also contributed greatly to developing the world-wide anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle onto new heights.

Indeed, our victory was a declaration that the U.S. imperialists are doomed to ruin, and a serious warning for them to refrain from running wild.

The U.S. imperialists, however, did not draw a lesson from their ignominious defeat in the Korean war. Since the cease-fire they have made frantic efforts to trigger another war of aggression in our country, while hampering the peaceful solution of the Korean question in every way.

Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"The situation in our country is still acute and tense. The aggressive manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists are being further intensified and their plots to provoke another war are becoming more undisguised." ("Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea," Eng. ed., pp. 83-84.)

In gross violation of the Armistice Agreement, the U.S. imperialists broke the promise to convene a Political Conference for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, shipped into south Korea tactical nuclear weapons, guided missiles and other weapons of mass destruction in large quantities and built and expanded many military bases and installations.

Particular mention should be made of the fact that recently the U.S. imperialists have played the trick of "U.S. army reduction" under the notorious "Nixon doctrine" in order to prop up their crumbling colonial rule over south Korea and behind this smokescreen have introduced a huge amount of new war vehicles into south Korea and stepped up the "modernization" of the "ROK army," abetting the south Korean reactionaries in the incessant aggressive acts against the northern half of the DPRK.

While trying to pit the Koreans against each other, the U.S. imperialists are ushering the revived Japanese militarists into south Korea to make Asians fight Asians, with the aim of easily achieving their aggressive purposes.

The Japanese militarists revived and rearmed under the wing of U.S. imperialism have the fantastic dream of recovering their old position by taking advantage of the "new Asia policy" of U.S. imperialism. Hence, they have set out on overseas aggression and already dipped their crooked hands of aggression deep into all the political, economic, cultural and military fields of south Korea.

They are viciously machinating to convert south Korea into a market for their commodities, into their investment zone and military base. Teaming up with U.S. imperialism, they have been following a hostile policy towards our country; they have even worked out plans of operation to invade Korea and other Asian socialist countries and staged war exercises one after another.

Even at a time when the tension between the north and south is being alleviated following the announcement of the north-south joint statement, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are maliciously working to increase tension in Korea, declaring that the "U.S. will push ahead with the plan to modernize the south Korean army" or that it has "no plan for further reduction of the U.S. armed forces in south Korea."

With no amount of military provocation, however, can they frighten our people.

The Korean people today is not the Korean people in the late 19th or early 20th century when the U.S. and Japanese imperialists invaded and occupied our country at will. We are incomparably stronger than in the 1950's.

Our people are rallied closer than ever around the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Marxist-Leninist of our age and genius of the revolution, and have the glorious revolutionary traditions of defeating the U.S. and Japanese imperialists under his sagacious leadership.

Furthermore we have strong independent national economy with which we can make anything we need, and have powerful defences to safeguard ourselves.

What is more, our people have vigorously risen in the struggle to accomplish the great task of reunification against foreign interference, wholeheartedly supporting the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's three principles of national reunification—the principles of independence, great national unity and peaceful reunification as well as the joint statement of the north and the south based on them.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must no longer go against our people's aspirations and the wheels of history and must face today's reality squarely, instead of behaving recklessly.

They are now unable to use pretexts for their occupation of south Korea, such as the "threat of aggression from the north" and the need to "protect" south Korea.

Since our people are settling their own internal affairs according to their own faith in the spirit of the north-south joint statement, the aggressors of U.S. imperialism must immediately stop meddling in our internal affairs, withdraw their aggressive troops disguised as "UN" forces from south Korea and dissolve the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

If the U.S. imperialists pay no heed to our warning and refuse to draw a lesson from their defeat in their aggressive war in Korea, and play with fire, continuing their interference to aggravate the improving situation in our country, they will inevitably meet a more miserable defeat and will perish for ever in the flames kindled by themselves.

Warm Congratulations to Egyptian People on Their National Holiday

Today the people of the Arab Republic of Egypt are greeting their meaningful national holiday.

On July 23, 1952 the Egyptian people overthrew the reactionary Faruk dynasty, the lackey of the British imperialists, and achieved the victory in the revolution.

Over the past 20 years following the victorious revolution the Egyptian people, repulsing the repeated aggression of the U.S.-led imperialists and their stooges, Israeli Zionists, have firmly defended independence of the country; they nationalized Suez canal and other enterprises, banks and insurance companies owned by the imperialist monopolists, and built many factories and enterprises. This resulted in a rapid increase of industrial output.

The reactionary system of landownership was eliminated in the countryside, and the output of farm produce has steadily increased. The state organs have been run successfully by the newly-trained national cadres.

All the successes of the Egyptian people give a great encouragement to the other Arab and African peoples in their struggle for the consolidation of national independence and prosperity against imperialism and colonialism, and prove a serious blow to the U.S.-led imperialists and their stooges.

At present the U.S. imperialists are manoeuvring more viciously and craftily than before to check the victorious advance of the Egyptian and other Arab peoples.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, pointed out:

"...It is entirely because of the brazen aggressive machinations of the Israeli aggressors and their manipulators, the U.S. imperialists, that ... the situation in the Near and Middle East still remains tense." ("Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists," Eng. ed., p. 132.)

Under the pretext of "military balance," the U.S. imperialists are supplying large quantities of up-to-date military equipment including Phantom fighter-bombers to Israeli aggressors and giving them the equipment, material and technical aid to enable them to make lethal weapons on their own.

With the backing of U.S. imperialism, the arrogant Israeli aggressors are scheming to perpetuate their illegal occupation of the Arab territory. Of late they have committed open armed intervention against Lebanon and other neighbouring Arab countries in a frantic effort to rig up a "great Israeli empire" in the Arab territory.

The U.S. imperialists have aggravated the tension in the Arab region on the one hand, and on the other, have been blowing the "peace" trumpet in tune with the melody of "fair settlement" and "arbitration." At the same time they have left no means untried in their cunning machination to dampen the resistance movement of the Palestinian people and the anti-U.S., anti-Israeli struggle of the other Arab people and split the Arab nations.

Today the Egyptian people led by President Anwar El Sadat are filled with firm determination to regain at any cost the illegally-occupied Arab territory and are further increasing the defence and economic power of the country.

The Egyptian people have formed a federation with the brotherly Syrian and Libyan people, thereby attaining common front and joint action against U.S. imperialism and Israel and rendering active support and encouragement to the Palestinians in their heroic struggle.

The Egyptian people value the friendly relations with the Korean people, expressing firm solidarity with them in their righteous struggle for the independent, peaceful national reunification. This greatly contributes to consolidation of the militant solidarity with our people. The Korean people are very happy to have the Egyptian people as their comrades-in-arms.

The Korean people will continue to fight shoulder to shoulder with them in the common struggle against the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The Korean people heartily wish the Egyptian people fresh successes in their struggle for the liberation of the occupied Arab territory and development and prosperity of their country.

Mass meeting held in Pyongyang in celebration of the national holiday of the Arab Republic of Egypt

Hail the Independence Anniversary of Peruvian People

The Peruvian people greet the 151st anniversary of their independence, struggling for the sacred cause of consolidating their national independence and prosperity.

The Peruvian Government and people who have clearly realized the aggressive and predatory nature of the imperialists and colonialists through their bitter experiences gained in the long period are now taking bold measures one after another to nationalize companies, banks, mines, etc., owned by the U.S. imperialists who have been bent on unbridled exploitation and plunder in their country.

Rejecting the pressure of U.S. imperialism, Peru is pursuing a foreign policy of strengthening the ties with socialist countries, of restoring the diplomatic relations with Cuba and is taking concerted action with Chile and other countries against the economic policy of U.S. imperialism.

Those anti-imperialist actions taken by the Peruvian Government are due exercise of sovereignty of independent state and are a just one in full accord with the interests and desire of the Peruvian people.

These measures truly reflect the unshakable determination of the Peruvian people to follow the road of independent development, opposing imperialist subjugation and plunder. They receive an unreserved support and approval of the Peruvian people as well as the encouragement of the peoples of Latin America and many countries in the world.

The Korean people extend an unqualified support and firm solidarity to the Peruvian people in their just anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

Wherever nationalizations have been enforced, big achievements are being made by the creative labour of the Peruvian people.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed:

"It is the sacred and inviolable right of the people of every country to defend their sovereignty and take self-defence measures against those who try to infringe upon it." ("Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists," Eng. ed., p. 92.)

It is a sacred and inviolable right of the Peruvian Government and people to nationalize the valuable wealth created by their own sweat and blood. The U.S. imperialists, however, are resorting to vicious intimidation and overt interference in an attempt to frustrate the progressive socio-economic reforms in Peru and block anti-imperialist trend of independence among the Peruvian people.

The U.S. imperialists are exerting all sorts of pressure on Peru, clamouring for an "economic blockade," "suspension of military aid," "limited sugar import," etc. Moreover they ceaselessly intrude deep into her sacred territorial waters to commit piracy.

U.S. imperialism is a vampire which has bled white the Peruvian and other Latin American people, and Asian and African people. It is the most heinous enemy of mankind standing in the way of the progress and prosperity of humanity. The interventionist manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism are rousing strong protest and denunciation of peoples in Peru and other Latin American countries.

With no amount of intimidation and interference the U.S. imperialists can check the just struggle of the Peruvian people vigorously advancing along the road of anti-imperialist independence for the creation of a new life. They can never restore their old position in Peru.

The 23rd Sitting of Preliminary Talks between North and South Korean Red Cross Societies Held

The 23rd sitting of the preliminary talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross societies was held in Panmunjom on July 19.

At the meeting the two sides agreed to fixing at around 70 the number of suites among those who are to accompany each delegation to the full-dress talks and increasing or reducing them according to the need.

At the meeting the south Korean side expressed understanding for the importance and purport of the proposal of letting advisers accompany the delegations to cooperate in the work of the delegations to the full-dress talks, which had been put forward by our side at the 22nd sitting of the preliminary talks, and it accepted it. As a result, an agreement was reached on chopsing 7 or less advisers who will accompany each delegation to cooperate in its work.

This brought the discussion of the question concerning the composition of the delegations to the full-dress talks to a close.

Then the meeting entered the discussion of other procedural matters of the full-dress talks, the last item on the agenda of the preliminary talks.

Kim Tae Hui, head of the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society, clarified the stand of his delegation, and suggested the points to be agreed upon between the two sides.

Among the points our side proposed to discuss as other procedural matters of the full-dress talks are the questions of the first session of the full-dress talks, personal safety of the delegations and press corps, their traffic formalities, the duration of their stay and schedule of talks, the insignia of the delegations and the press corps, the technical equipment and personal effects to be carried by them, the ensuring of their traffic, the ensuring of their communications between the north and the south, their activities in the areas beyond the conference areas, the facilities and devices of the meeting halls, the recording of meetings, whether the meetings should be opened to the public or not, reporting about the meetings, forms of working the meetings, the drafting and publication of the texts of agreement, offering conveniences to the delegations and press corps and their expenses and other matters.

Referring to the basic stand and questions of principle to be maintained in the discussion of other procedual matters of the full-dress talks, the head of the delegation of our side held that the two sides should discuss and settle these matters from the stand and principle of one side inviting the other side, guided by the spirit of the joint statement of the north and the south.

Dwelling on the question concerning the first session of the full-dress talks, he solemnly proposed to hold it in Pyongyang first. He also proposed to invite representatives of political parties and public organizations of the north and south to attend the first sessions to be held in Pyongyang and Seoul respectively.

On the question of guaranteeing the safety of the delegations and the press corps, he proposed that both sides get the respective authorities concerned to issue statements to the effect that they will guarantee in a responsible manner the safety and security of activities of the personnel of the other side entering their respective areas for the full-dress talks and guarantee the personal inviolability of the personnel of the other side and the inviolability of their luggages intended for the talks and press activities.

On the formalities of travel of the delegations and press corps between the north and the south, our side proposed that the lists of the names of the personnel travelling between the north and the south be exchanged beforehand, each person carry with him credential or identification card issued by the central committee of the Red Cross of his side and Panmunjom be chosen as the spot of passage and suggested to the other side that the duration of stay of the delegations and press corps in the area of the other side should be 4 to 6 days in principle and the detailed itinerary of stay and the schedule of talks be adopted each time through consultation and that the personnel of each side should abide by the order and guide of the other side while staying in its area.

On the insignia of the delegations and the press corps, he proposed that the members of each delegation should wear the Red Cross badges of their side and the members of the press corps wear the Red Cross badges of their side and arm bands inscribed with "Press" on one-colour cloth as each side sees fit, and only the Red Cross flags be attached to the means of transportation.

He said that both sides should let the delegations and press corps freely carry with them portable technical equipment and personal belongings necessary for their work and activities and provide convenient and safe routes and means of travel to the personnel of the other side entering their areas.

On the question of guaranteeing the communications of the delegations and press corps between the north and the south, he proposed that as many telephone lines as possible be linked, first of all, at Panmunjom between the north and the south, and double circuits be provided between the central bodies of the north and south Red Cross societies and double circuits of direct telephone service be furnished to link the delegation operating in the area of the other side and its central body, and the press corps be satisfactorily ensured technical conditions necessary for their press activities, including telephone links for contacting the appropriate organs of their respective sides, and that a consultative meeting of technical and working personnel of the two sides be held for discussing the technical and business-like problems concerning communications.

The head of the delegation of our side also suggested that various inspections beyond the conference areas should be arranged for the members of the delegations and press corps, the facilities and devices of the conference halls be so adjusted as to be convenient for the steering of the talks in accordance with the agreed provisions, both sides arranging their respective conference halls, and the proceedings of the meetings be recorded by each side with tape-recorders and shorthand.

He proposed that each meeting be reported respectively and a sufficient number of pressmen be enlisted for the successful coverage of the talks and the reports be so made as to help towards the successful progress of the talks and the deepening of trust and understanding between the north and the south.

He proposed that the drafting and publication of the texts of agreement be conducted jointly by the two sides.

Touching upon the question of offering conveniences to the delegations and press corps and their expenses, the head of the delegation of our side stressed that each side should guarantee all conveniences such as boarding, transport, communications and medical care to the personnel of the other side during their stay in its area. He declared that the DPRK Red Cross Society would fully bear the expenses for boarding and meals, transport, communications and press activities, public catering and publications and all other expenses of the delegation, advisors, suites and press corps entering its area for their activivites at the talks and press activities. He expressed the readiness of our side to fully and entirely undertake medical treatment in the spirit of noble humanitarianism and warm compatriotic love when personnel of the south Korean side require medical assistance after entering the area of our side.

Concluding his speech on other procedural matters of the full-dress talks, the head of the delegation of our side stressed that inasmuch as the preliminary talks have entered the last stage, the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society deemed if necessary to fix the date of the opening of the full-dress talks. And he solemnly proposed to open the first session of the full-dress talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross societies in Pyongyang at 10 a.m. on August 5, 1972.

The south Korean side also suggested the points to be discussed in other procedural matters of the full-dress talks and expressed its stand on them.

The meeting showed that the two sides had many points in common in their views on other procedural matters of the full-dress talks.

The south Korean side agreed in principle particularly to the compatriotic proposal of our side for opening the first session of the full-dress talks at 10 a.m. on August 5. The two sides agreed upon deeply studying the stand of the other sides and having concrete discussions of this question at the next sitting.

A scene of the north-south Red Cross preliminary talks

Fervent Greetings to Maldivian People on Seventh Anniversary of Their Independence

The Maldivian people greet the seventh anniversary of their independence on July 26, dynamically struggling for creation of a new life.

On this occasion, the Korean people send warm congratulations to the Maldivian people.

Through a long-drawn vigorous struggle for overthrowing the colonial rule of imperialists, the Maldivian people won independence in 1965 and proclaimed the Republic in 1968.

The independence of the Republic of Maldivian Islands was an epoch-making event which opened up a broad avenue for the creation of a new life for the Maldivian people groaning under the colonial rule of imperialists for a long period.

The people of Maldivian Islands under the leadership of President Ibrahim Nasir are now registering great successes in consolidating national independence and developing national economy and culture, opposing imperialism and colonialism.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over all the successes scored by the Maldivian people and express warm support to and firm solidarity with them in their struggle for building a new society.

Though Korea and Maldivian Islands are far away from each other geographically, the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries will further strengthen and develop in future, the Korean people sincerely wish the Maldivian people greater successes in their struggle to build a new prosperous country.

Yun Hae Ik

Japanese Militarists' Manoeuvres for Reinvasion of South Korea

Japanese Militarists' Economic Infiltration into South Korea (2)

3] The Japanese Militarists Are Trying Hard to Militarize the South Korean Economy

The Japanese militarists are faithfully carrying out the U.S. imperialists' instruction to give south Korea financial and material "aid" to increase the military potentiality of its economy and reinforce the armament of the "ROK army." At the same time, they are concentrating on the military fields in their economic infiltration, with the aim of laying the groundwork for their aggression.

The Investment of Japanese Monopoly Capitalists for Militarization of Economy Accounts for More Than 80 Per Cent of Their Total Investment in South Korea

The Japanese monopoly capitalists are concentrating their investment on the so-called "strategic industries"—cement industry related to new construction or expansion of air-fields, ports, roads, bridges, etc., fertilizer industry directly linked with gunpowder production, refining and power industries, traffic and transport, etc.

The sum now accounts for over 80 per cent of their total investment in south Korea.

On February 15, 1968, Japanese concern Iwal Sangyo decided to make investment totalling 2.6 million dollars for south Korean "Shinchang Sanop," a comprador capitalist, to build a factory manufacturing rifles, light machineguns and ammunition.

Japanese Toyota Auto reached a decision to invest 2.8 million dollars for the south Korean "Sinjin Auto Co., Ltd." to engage exclusively in manufacturing and repairing vehicles.

In this connection a south Korean publication wrote: "Automobile factories can produce armoured cars or tanks if they have more equipment installed for tractor production." ("Business," No. 8, 1968.)

Of the "fund for the property claimed" for the south Korean authorities in 1969, "fund obtained for counter value" — 24.3 million dollars — was earmarked for military fields, 9.5 million dollars for construction of highway from Seoul to Pusan, 7.5 million dollars for dam construction of the Soyanggang River, 3.5 million dollars for expansion of engineering depot of "ROK army" in Taejon, 2.18 million dollars for dock construction in Inchon port, 1.43 million dollars for expansion of electric and communication facilities.

Increased Export of Equipment and Raw Materials for Munitions Industry

The Japanese monopoly capitalists sell to south Korea large quantities of weapons, machines for their production, gunpowder and vehicles fit for use in the construction of military highway, etc.

The Japanese militarists exported there 1,500 military vehicles from 1964 to 1967, nearly 3,000 from 1967 to early 1968.

The import from Japan of machines for production of weapons in 1968 showed an increase worth 24 million dollars as against in 1967.

4] The Japanese Militarists Control South Korean Economy More Tightly

By rapidly intensifying penetration, Japanese monopoly capitalists have tightened control over the south Korean economy. Consequently, south Korea is being turned into their capital export zone, into a market for surplus goods and into a place where they plunder raw materials.

They Control the Economy by Holding Stocks

Recently the Japanese monopoly capitalists have sharply increased direct investment to hold stocks for control of factories.

The data released by the "Bank of Korea" show that the total direct investment of the Japanese monopoly capital ran into 48.67 million dollars, that is, 34.7 per cent of all the foreign capital directly invested, as of the end of 1969.

The ratio of stock-holding by the direct investors are as follows: those who hold less than 50 per cent of the stocks of the enterprise concerned account for 19 per cent; those holding 50 per cent of the stocks, 33 per cent; those holding 50 to 99 per cent, 22 per cent; those holding 100 per cent, 26 per cent. ("Chungang Ilbo," April 9, 1970.)

In other words, 80 per cent of the direct investors hold more than 50 per cent of total stocks.

In this way the Japanese capitalists keep the south Korean comprador enterprises under control.

Stepped-up Systematic Control by Japanese Monopoly Capital

The Japanese monopoly capital is infiltrating into south Korea in such a way as to exercise a systematic control over the key branches of the socalled "growing industries."

This is an inevitable consequence because the major "growing industries" were built following the destruction of the national economy, depending entirely upon the foreign capital, and because the Japanese monopoly capital makes inroad mainly in the form of commercial loan.

As for the share of the Japanese capital in the total of foreign commercial loan introduced, it accounts for 90.2 per cent in fertilizer industry, 64.2 per cent in chemical fibre, 62.1 per cent in foodstuff processing, 48.3 per cent in ammonia and cement industries, 43.5 per cent in chemical industry, 29.6 per cent in engineering industry, 26.8 per cent in ferrous and non-ferrous metal industries, etc. ("Political Economy Research," No. 12, 1970.)

The under-listed figures show the scale of the systematic control by the Japanese capital in some industrial branches:

In cement industry the total amount of the introduced foreign capital reaches 88.154 million dollars, of which the Japanese capital occupies 51.9 per cent and enterprises under its systematic control cover 50.3 per cent in production.

In fertilizer industry, total foreign investment runs into 177.149 million dollars, of which the Japanese capital holds 25.4 per cent and enterprises under its systematic control covers 32.4 per cent. ("Political Economy Research," No. 12, 1970.)

Control Through Economic Amalgamation

In their economic invasion of south Korea, the Japanese militarists went beyond the stage of monopoly capital investment and entered the stage of completely integrating some areas of south Korea into Japan's economic sphere.

They have recently worked out a plan called "Japan-ROK economic cooperation sphere," the plan to extend the western Japanese economic sphere to the industrial zone on the southern coast of south Korea such as Pohang and Masan, and are now working frantically to put it into practice.

At the "second general meeting of Japan-ROK cooperation committee" on April 20 last, the discussion was held on a plan for "cooperation sphere," the plan to extend the western Japanese economic sphere involving Tottori, Yamaguchi, Kitakyushu, etc. to the industrial zone south of Pohang area.

As a result of the Japanese militarists' manoeuvrings a "free export zone" was established in Masan.

In this zone high-walled factories were built by the Japanese monopoly capitalists, together with the workers' quarter nearby. They turn out products with cheap labour, bringing in duty-free raw materials without any restriction, and export them freely. They even ban the workers' strike by force of law. This is a replica of the settlement established under the past colonial rule.

They are trying to establish such a "special zone" in Ryosu, Mokpo, Samchonpo, etc.

The foreign concerns established in Masan "free export zone" at present number 22 in all, —15 Japanese concerns, 2 U.S. concerns and 5 south Korean and Japanese joint enterprises. ("Central Broadcasting," December 18, 1970.)

With regard to the aggressive nature of the plan for "ROK-Japan economic cooperation sphere" south Korean and Japanese journals comment openly:

This is a "tool for economic invasion." ("Tonga Ilbo," April 2, 1970.) "This makes the south Korean economy depend on the Japanese economy and leads to bankruptcy of the small and middle enterprises." ("Tonga Ilbo," April 27, 1970.) "It is an expression of a neo-colonialist way of thinking." ("Gendainome," November 1970.)

As facts show, the Japanese militarists' economic penetration into south Korea has reached a dangerous stage.

(To Be Continued)

Pak Hae Chon

Cartoon by Son Chang Hak

THE PYONGYANG TIMES. Published every Saturday by the Pyongyang Times. PYONGYANG, Democratic People's Republic of KOREA Any articles in the Pyongyang Times can be reprinted. Price: 10 jon No. 13014-274145